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APPLICATION NO. FILING DATE		FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
09/864,018	05/23/2001	James Taylor McVeigh	27DV00102 9982		
7590 04/28/2005			EXAMINER		
General Electric Company			VIG, NARESH		
3135 Easton Turnpike - W3C Fairfield, CT 06431			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
		3629			
		DATE MAIL ED: 04/28/2005			

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		Application	on No.	Applicant(s)				
Office Action Summary		09/864,0	18	MCVEIGH, JAMES TAYLOR				
		Examiner	,	Art Unit				
		Naresh V	ig	3629				
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address								
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).								
Status								
1)⊠	Responsive to communication(s) filed	d on <u>23 <i>March 2001</i></u> .						
2a) <u></u> □	This action is FINAL . 2b)⊠ This action is non-final.							
3)□	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.							
Disposition of Claims								
 4) Claim(s) 1-10 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration. 5) Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) Claim(s) 1-10 is/are rejected. 7) Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or election requirement. 								
Applicati	ion Papers							
9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.								
10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.								
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).								
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d). 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.								
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119								
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. 								
2) Notice 3) Information	et(s) ce of References Cited (PTO-892) ce of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PT mation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or Fer No(s)/Mail Date <u>08062001</u> .		4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal P 6) Other:	ate)-152)			

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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 1, 9 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1- 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Apgar US Patent 5680305 in view of Hampar et al. US Patent 7,764,459 hereinafter known as Hampar.

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Regarding claims 1 and 10, Apgar teaches system and method for evaluating cost and occupancy efficiency of real estate (to provide objective evaluations of a business entity's real estate situation). Apgar teaches to run on computer system, it obvious that computer systems have storage medium to store computer program to make the computer function as designed in the computer program. Apgar teaches:

entering into a computer system the size, rental costs and total occupancy information for a given property, as well as location information (design choice to decide what data will be used to perform analysis, apgar teaches "The user inputs typically correspond to information about the Business Entity and the real estate [col. 15, lines 41 – 42];

calculating values of cost efficiency and occupancy efficiency [Fig. 19 and disclosure associated with Fig. 19];

providing a point of comparison by determining from a lookup table the representative values for cost efficiency and occupancy efficiency for a property in the location of the given property (design to decide what data is used for performing evaluation) [Fig. 19 and disclosure associated with Fig. 19];

Apgar does not teach displaying on a chart, which plots cost efficiency and occupancy efficiency against one another (design choice to decide what values to be plotted against one another on the chart), a point whose co-ordinates represent said calculated values, the chart comprising four quadrants delineated by the lines parallel with the axes of the chart and which pass through the point of comparison (design

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choice deciding what data is plotted on the chart, what labels are assigned to the chart). However, Hampar teaches system and method for displaying on a chart, which plots values against one another, a point whose co-ordinates represent said calculated values, the chart comprising four quadrants delineated by the lines parallel with the axes of the chart and which pass through the point of comparison [Hampar, Fig. 1 and disclosure associated with Fig. 1].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Apgar as taught by Hampar display the scattered data to visualize the data to illustrate relationship between two variables, illustrate clear trend in data etc.

Regarding claim 2, Apgar in view of Hampar teaches cost efficiency is calculated in terms of rental cost per unit area per unit time, and occupancy efficiency is calculated in terms of unit area per occupant (design choice for deciding what data to use for evaluation).

Regarding claim 3, Apgar in view of Hampar teaches point of comparison is placed substantially centrally in the displayed chart, thereby providing four quadrants of substantially equal areas [Hampar Fig. 1 and disclosure associated with Fig. 1].

Regarding claim 4, Apgar in view of Hampar teaches the quadrants represent a first area where both the cost efficiency and occupancy efficiency are better than the

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values represented by the point of comparison, second and third areas where either the cost efficiency or the occupancy efficiency are worse than the averages represented by the point of comparison, and a fourth area where both the cost efficiency and the occupancy efficiency are worse than the averages represented by the point of comparison (design choice to decide how to label the chart and plot the data according to the labeled chart).

Regarding claim 5, Apgar inview of Hampar teaches representative values are average values (design choice to decide what values to use plotting the chart).

Regarding claim 6, Apgar in view of Hampar teaches representative values are average values (design choice to decide what values to use plotting the chart).

Regarding claim 7, Apgar inview of Hampar teaches representative values are average values (design choice to decide what values to use plotting the chart).

Regarding claim 8, Apgar in view of Hampar teaches representative values are average values (design choice to decide what values to use plotting the chart).

Regarding claim 9, as responded to earlier in response to claim 1, Apgar teaches a computer system for evaluating cost and occupancy efficiency of real estate. Apgar teaches:

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means for receiving and displaying information comprising size, rental costs and total occupancy information for a given property, as well as location information; means for calculating values of cost efficiency and occupancy efficiency;

means for providing a point of comparison by determining from a lookup table the representative values for cost efficiency and occupancy efficiency for a property in the location of the given property; and

Apgar does not teach means for displaying on a chart, which plots cost efficiency and occupancy efficiency against one another, a point whose co-ordinates represent the calculated values, the chart comprising four quadrants delineated by the lines parallel with the axes of the chart and which pass through the point of comparison. However, Hampar teaches system and method for displaying on a chart, which plots values against one another, a point whose co-ordinates represent said calculated values, the chart comprising four quadrants delineated by the lines parallel with the axes of the chart and which pass through the point of comparison [Hampar, Fig. 1 and disclosure associated with Fig. 1].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Apgar as taught by Hampar display the scattered data to visualize the data to illustrate relationship between two variables, illustrate clear trend in data etc.

Conclusion

Applicant is required under 37 CRF '1.111 (c) to consider the references fully when responding to this office action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Naresh Vig whose telephone number is (571) 272-6810. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 7:30 - 6:00 (Wednesday off).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Weiss can be reached on (571) 272-6812. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Haresh Vig Naresh Vig Examiner

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